FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1848. [NO. 1618.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE LOW,
110 HHDS Sweet Cuba Molasses,
90 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 29. 17-3w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 28th of June next.

The Academy, since its revival, has been in operation under very flattering auspices.

The friends of the Institution in Fayetteville, are now erecting on the Academy Grounds, a neat and commodious edifice for Lecture and School Rooms, which will be ready for use some time in August next. There is a Philosophical Apparatus belonging to the Institution, sufficient to illustrate the general principles of the science.

The Principal receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, who are regarded and treated as members of the family. The strictest attention is paid to their manners and morals. They are required to attend Church twice on the Sabbath; to a particular Church to be designated by the parent or guardian. They are not allowed to go into Town or leave the Hill without express permission.

The Principal takes pleasure in stating, that he has associated with him in the instruction and discipline of the School, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, formerly Professor of the Hayesville High School.

TERMS.—Payable Quarterly in Advance.

The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the Student.

Boarding with the Principal is $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Board in genteel families can be obtained in the vicinity, in the Sand-hills, at $8 per month, including every thing.

Any Piece of the School, damaging or defacing any of the Academy property, will be required to make it good. This regulation will be strictly enforced, for the double purpose of preserving the property, and cultivating a good habit in the Pupils.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 20, 1848. 17-4w

NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the 1st day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Richmond County. Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the Contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

ARCH'D SMITH,
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REGAN,
THOS. A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.

Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 17-4td

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night of the 20th day of May, my Negro man JOE was stolen from me in Robeson county. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Robeson. He is of very dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs., and has a scar on his right cheek. My Post Office is Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL FAIRLEY.
May 27, 1848. 17-2w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Verdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 14-4m

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the Honorable John L. Bailey, the Judge holding the Spring Term of this Court, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is therefore Ordered, that a Special Term be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the *third Monday in June* next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof—It is further Ordered, that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville.

Now, therefore, Notice is given to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, in civil cases, who were bound to attend Spring Term 1848, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law provides.

D. G. McRAE, Clerk.
May 13, 1848. 15-tC

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 15, 1848. 15ts

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.
Davies' Primary Table Book.—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.—no back.
Davies' School Arithmetic.—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic.—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic.—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
Davies' University Arithmetic.—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies Elementary Algebra.—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry.—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration.—12mo Sh'p

COLLEGIATE COURSE.
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Surveying.—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry.—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.—With its application to Spherical Projections.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective.—With numerous Plates.—8vo Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,
By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Sessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hlds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hlds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

Call and Settle.

PERSONS indebted to W. W. Briggs are informed that their accounts and notes are in the hands of Mr. Jacob Snow, and an early settlement desired.

JOHN H. COOK, Trustee.
May 20, 1848. 16-4w

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
May 22, 1848. 16

On Consignment.—13,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

5,000 Acres of Turpentine and Timbered LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 5,000 acres of LAND in Cumberland county, on both sides of Lower Little River, known as the Murchison Land. The principal part of the above Land is well covered with large Pines, suitable for Ton Timber; the balance is first rate Turpentine Land, all convenient to the River, which is navigable to its junction with Cape Fear River.

There is also some fine Swamp and Cane Brake Land, a part of which is now under fence and cultivation, with a good Barn, &c.

It not sold at private sale before the 21st day of June, I shall then offer it at public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. It will be divided in lots to suit purchasers, or sold in one body if desired. Persons wishing to view the Land, will find a Plat of it at Col. Alex. Murchison's, who will take pleasure in riding over the Land with any one disposed to purchase during my absence. I expect to be on the premises a week or ten days before the day of sale, and will sell the Land to any person wishing to buy; and during my absence, Col. Murchison is authorized to make sale of any part of it. Great bargains may be expected, as I will sell at prices to suit the times. Terms, 1, 2, and 3 years' credit, with interest.

JNO. S. PEARSON.
May 22. 16ts

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together will all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap-de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Trinity School.
Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter,
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS. For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Tenerife Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

Aracrse 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 20

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices

40 HHDS prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

STAGE NOTICE.

NO baggage or packages will be forwarded by Stage from this place, or delivered if received here, until all charges are paid.

C. S. BARBEE, Agent.
May 1. 13-6wpd

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the Classes of the University. It is believed that the Institution will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured, who will take charge of it permanently,—$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

John Jarman, Ex'r, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.

J. H. JERMAIN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

DR. PETERS' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, impurifying all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

1 *Box* dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the clyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1845: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ *Price 50 cents.*

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-eowly

Arkansas.—The Governor has appointed the Hon. Wm. R. Sebastian, U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Chester Ashley.

Wages of Labor.—For the laboring classes, the state of things in Britain is growing worse and worse every year: so says Robert Dale Owen. Some, however, deny this, and say that the English laborer is now more comfortable than ever, but the latter opinion is contradicted by all history. The real comforts, essentials of life, were more easily obtained by the working classes of England one hundred years ago than now. The reason of this is that wealth is steadily accumulating in fewer and fewer hands. In 1775 the soil of England was owned by 240,000 proprietors; in 1815, the number had decreased to 30,000, and is still diminishing, and only one person in 800 has any ownership in the soil. Of course pauperism is steadily on the increase.

A "Meeting" Somewhere.—A youngster from one of our back towns the other day made his first visit to the Empire City. After leaving the boat and reaching Broadway his mind was bewildered with the immense numbers moving to and fro in that great thoroughfare. He could account for the concourse he witnessed in no other way than the usual cause of large gatherings in his own neighborhood, and in his verdant simplicity remarked to his friend that "there must be *a meeting* somewheres."

Why is a duel the most speedy of all combats? Because it only requires two seconds for its performance.

THE INDIAN CHIEF.

The following beautiful story is literally true, and was first published in a lecture delivered by William Tracy, Esq., of Utica, on the early history of Oneida County, New York:

One of the first settlers in Western New York, was Judge W———, who established himself at Whitestown—about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child—a fine boy about four years old. You will recollect, the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W——— saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for, as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings, and to secure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Oneida tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at a distance of a dozen miles, had not yet been to see him, nor could he ascertain the views and feelings of the Sachem in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came; Judge W——— received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter and little boy. The interview that followed was interesting. Upon its result the Judge was convinced his security might depend, and he was therefore exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed his desire to settle in the country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians, and to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said: "Brother, you ask much and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith? The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is wind when spoken to the Indian."

"I have put my life in your hands," said the Judge, "is not that an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

"So much is well," replied the chief, "the Indian will repay confidence with confidence, if you will trust him he will trust you."

"Let this boy go with me to my wigwam—I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang forward, and running to the boy, who stood at the side of the Sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and, pressing him to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the Sachem's brow but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W———. He knew that the success of their enterprise, of the lives of his family, depended on a decision of a moment.

"Stay, stay, my daughter," he said, "Bring back the boy, I beseech you. He is not more dear to you than to me. I would not risk a hair of his head. But, my child, he must go with the Chief. God will watch over him! He will be as safe in the Sachem's wigwam, as beneath our own roof."

The agonized mother hesitated for a moment; she then slowly returned, placing the boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the Sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose and departed.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from sleep; seeming to hear the screams of the child calling on its mother for help. But the time wore slowly away—and the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass. The morning waned away, noon arrived; yet the Sachem came not. There was a gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent. Judge W——— walked the floor to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest towards the Sachem's abode.

At last the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the trees around, the eagle feathers of the chief were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly—and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in moccasins, a fine beaver skin was on his shoulders, and eagle feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors that he seemed two inches taller than he was before. He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute she seemed to pass from death to life. It was a very happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered!" said the sachem; "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted an Indian, he will repay you with confidence and friendship."

He was as good as his word; and Judge W——— lived for many years in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

Postmaster of Wilmington.—Mr. Daniel Dickson has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster of this town, in the place of Mr. Bettencourt, appointed Collector.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Some beautiful specimens of pearl, it is said, have been found in the Ocmulgee river, near Macon, Georgia.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The royal mail ship Hibernia, arrived at New York on the 27th.

Our London papers are to the evening of the 12th of May and Liverpool to the 13th, both inclusive.

The tidings by this arrival are momentous and somewhat startling. France, it appears, or rather the National Assembly of France, has resolved upon being governed by an Executive Commite of five members, in the construction of which a decided slight has been put upon Lamartine by making him only the fourth, instead of the first in rank.

This appears to have been caused by an injudicious movement on his part, though perhaps it may be called generous—an open advocacy of Ledru Rollin, whom it was proposed to exclude from the Committee.

The accounts from Italy, and especially from Rome, are astounding. The lately idolized Pope, it seems, is almost deposed and virtually a prisoner in his own palace.

The flame of revolution has burst forth again in various portions of the Italian States.

In Prussian Poland the agitation has taken the form of decided revolt and universal war.

From the London Standard, evening May 12.

FRIDAY, Two o'Clock.

The accounts received from France this morning, have exercised a very decided influence on public securities. The proceeding in the Convention on Wednesday and yesterday, when sentiments were elicited from several of the members respecting the course the Republic should pursue in the cases of Italy and Poland, have produced very serious misgivings as to the consequence. Monday will therefore be looked forward to with no slight degree of apprehension, in consequence of M. Lamartine having appointed that day to explain the view entertained by the Executive Council on the two important cases above adverted to.

The communication, however, made by the correspondent of the Morning Herald from Boulogne, announcing that an official order had been received there from Paris to put the whole of the coast line in a state of defence, has added much to the anxiety and distrust of the future. France can have nothing to apprehend on her maritime frontier except from this country, and the inference drawn, therefore, from such preparations is, that the French government contemplates such acts as they think may endanger the continuance of peace with this country.

It is, indeed, considered tantamount to something like a threat, as the French government and people must be by this time perfectly satisfied that neither the people nor the government of England have the most distant intention or desire to interfere in their national affairs.

As we have above observed, the effect upon public securities has been a decline of a half per cent. in Consols, with every appearance of its going farther. For account they commenced at 84¼, and were done at 84¼ for money, and the quotation now is sellers at 83⅞.

France.—The questors have ordered 900 muskets to be deposited in the Chamber of Deputies, in order to arm the representatives in the event of an attack.

The following is the executive commission:

MM. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin.

A letter from Toulon informs us that serious disturbances had broken out there.

PARIS, Thursday, 10¼ A. M.

The Assembly has done justice on M. de Lamartine, the apologist and patron of M. Ledru Rollin. The late popular idol for whom three millions and a half of suffrages were given, is placed by the representatives of the people fourth on the list of the Executive commission.

It seems probable that had M. Dupont (M. l'Eure) not declined accepting a place in the commission M. de Lamartine would have been excluded. Such is the consequence of being thrown into a false political position, without the endowments necessary to maintain it.

M. de Lamartine, however, is only falling, he has still to descend lower.

From the London Standard, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon the French ministry was declared as follows:—

Foreign Affairs	Bastide.
War	Charras.
Finance	Duclerc.
Justice	Cremieux.
Instruction	Carnot.
Commerce	Flocon.
Religion	Bethmont.
Public Works	Trelat.
Marine	Casey.
Interior	Recurt.

The most important item of news is the announcement of an official order to put the whole line of coast in the district of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town. It is confidently stated by the National that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

By Electric Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL ALBION OFFICE, Noon, May 13.

The Pope having refused to declare war against Austria, an insurrection took place.

The Ministry resigned, and twenty-four hours were allowed to the Pope for his final decision. In the event of his refusal, a Provisional Government was to be immediately appointed.

Italy.—The eternal city is in a high insurrection. Rome may be considered in a state of siege. Pius IX., whose name was so lately the symbol of Italian emancipation and who was personally the idol of the people, and, now pronounced a "reactionnaire," is left nothing but the name of the sovereignty of Rome, and scarcely even that.

What appears certain is, that when the

declaration of the Pope against proclaiming war against Austria and disapproving of the passage of the Po by the Pontifical troops became known, the population of the Holy City rose as one man—the national guard took possession of all the gates; sentinels were placed at the doors of the residences of all the cardinals, who were detained prisoners; a committee, of which the celebrated Cicero Vacchio was president, took possession of the post office, where all the correspondence was seized; the letters addressed to the cardinals were opened and read.

A letter from Rome, dated the 1st inst. says that the moment the declaration of the Pope above mentioned became public, deputations from the municipality, the clubs and the civic guard, proceeded to the palace, where they remained for nearly four hours in conference with his Holiness. It was during this conference that the gates of the city were seized. The result of this conference was what has been already announced, that the Ministry was retained in office, receiving full powers to exercise government in all temporal affairs, without the sanction or sanctimonial of the Pope. The Ministry thus became a provisional Government.

A letter from Leghorn dated the 4th affirms that a Republic was proclaimed in the Roman states. It is added that the people proclaimed a temporal forfeiture of the Pope, named a lacal provisional government, and proclaimed a republic with acclamation.

At Leghorn, numerous groups of people formed in the streets. Republican placards were posted on the wall. The crowd "en masse" uttered shouts of "Long live the Romans, death to tyrants and traitors." Before this evening, perhaps, the Tuscan dynasty might have survived.

From Venice we learn that Zucchi, being summoned to capitulate, answered the summons by discharge of cannon, which made great carnage among the body of the enemy who had advanced to Palmanova. The enemy's wounded are stated to have filled 16 wagons.

The Piedmontese, desiring to pass the Adige at Ronco, are said to have had an engagement, in which were killed 500 Austrians, with some officers, among whom was one colonel.

Neapolitan troops to the number of 12,000 have disembarked at Venice.

NAPLES.

The Concordia of Turin of the 6th, announces from Messina that, up to the 25th ult. the bombardment of the town had not ceased. The Neapolitans had not even interrupted their fire on Good Friday. The garrison made a sally on the 23d, but were repulsed with loss. The town was still barricaded, and the inhabitants on the qui vive.

The Alba of Florence announces that disturbances took place at Naples during the night of the 29th ult. to overthrow the ministry, of whom several members gave in their resignation.

RUSSIA.

The military precautions on the Russo-Polish frontiers continue unabated. No one is allowed an entrance or an exit. At Karwatch a large force of cossacks is stationed, and a further force of hussars at the extreme frontier town. Between Kanish and Persern there are 18,000 men, with three batteries of artillery. The Emperor of Russia arrived unexpectedly at Tsist, on the 26th, and proceeded thence to Poland.

It appears that there are 180,000 Russian troops in the Kingdom of Poland, and 40,000 in Samogitia.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

The Cologne Gazette confirms the intelligence of the general rising of that duchy. The Prussian State Journal admits that there are unexpected attacks and conflicts daily and always with loss on both sides.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A private letter from Copenhagen intimates the expectation of a speedy settlement of affairs.

From the London Times, May 13.

SPAIN.

A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 7th inst., which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which lasted several hours.

The number of the dead was not known, but it was considerably greater than in the insurrection of the 26th of March.

Among the killed was the Captain General Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Maria Christina.

Thirty-four of the prisoners taken—one half of them civilians, the other half military men—were tried and sentenced to death by a court martial, and were about to be shot when the post left.

Herald Correspondence.

GREECE.

This little kingdom was on the high road to revolution, insurrectionary movements having broken out in various quarters. The financial affairs of the Government were in the worst possible condition.

HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

All the accounts from Hungary and Bohemia represent those kingdoms as complete victims of anarchy. In the former, particularly, the peasantry are in open revolt, and the nobles have ranged themselves on their side.

The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremburg has created a deep sensation at Paris. On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganization of all government, has led to the most frightful excesses.

A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought, the two last at Xonx and at Miostaw have been frightfully bloody.

The Prussians have lost a thousand men, whilst the Poles were a mere handful, and yet the slaughter was terrific. The Prussians were beaten. The whole province of Posen was in arms, and that city is not unlikely to be taken by the Poles.

IRELAND.

Ireland has become more tranquil. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation.

A Good Idea.—Gen. Taylor has been, of late, much annoyed by letters from inquisitive gentlemen, who affect a great anxiety to know his opinions upon almost every question which has ever arisen in the political or philosophical world. After the publication of the Allison letter, the old hero made a resolve that he would write no more letters, until the election was over. So, when he came to the city, he went round to the sanctum of Col. Hodge, of the Bulletin, and, giving him the manuscript of that celebrated epistle, requested him to strike off 2000 copies, on good letter paper, which was promptly done by our energetic contemporary.—And now, whenever the old hero receives one of those catechetical epistles, without putting himself to the trouble of reading it through, he quietly sits down, folds up one of the Allison copies, and transmits it to his inquiring friend and correspondent. What is it Richelieu says about eking out the lion's skin with the fox's? Old Rough and Ready is a perfect Lysander in cunning as well as in courage.—*N. O. Delta.*

20th of May Celebration.—This day, the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was celebrated in Charlotte with a great deal of zest and spirit. The I. O. Odd Fellows engaged in the celebration, and at 10 o'clock proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where the ceremonies were to be held.

After prayer by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Wm. S. Harris, Esq. of Cabarrus, read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, prefacing the reading with some very happy and fitting remarks.—After Mr. Harris had concluded, Major J. W. Ellis, of Rowan, was introduced, and for more than an hour, he held the audience in wrapt and silent attention, to an address replete with beautiful imagery, appropriate illustrations, and eloquent strains.

The celebration was closed with a sumptuous Dinner party, in which the Ladies as well as the gentlemen, participated.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINEES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1848.

Contrary to my anticipations, the *Federal* wing of Locofocoism has triumphed in the Convention, and Lewis Cass, who denounced Mr. Jefferson's administration, and wore the black cockade, through the aid of the nominal friends of James Buchanan, who slandered the patriot Madison, and opposed the last war with Great Britain, is now the nominee of a party which complacently styles itself *Democratic*. The intelligence was received here with a feeling of coldness.—I might say with one of aversion, for it bore with it the certainty of defeat. Gen. Cass has never possessed the confidence of the country as a Statesman; while as a politician, he has adapted himself to the prevailing power, without reference to creed or to principle. He has been Federalist and "Democrat."—Royalist and Republican,—in fact, he has boxed the political compass, and with easy virtue accommodated himself to any party that offered the most tempting inducement.

If this nomination has satisfied those who made it and those who are to give it their desponding support, it has more than satisfied the Whigs. Our highest hopes have been fulfilled—our best wishes have been gratified. They have taken a candidate who is at least *known* to the country—whose variegated history is identified with all the phases of politics, and whose proceedings in Congress are familiar to the nation. Such a nominee is all that we desired. We wanted only a tangible candidate—none of your Polks or political mushrooms, but something in the shape and the size and with the substance of a man, which the people might measure and see.

Whatever may be the efforts of the Government organ here and its satellites elsewhere, the fate of the next Presidential election has been this day sealed—No candidate could have been named, at once so exceptionable to the North and the South. It is conceded on all hands, that the Whig majority in New York will reach 40,000. The day of retaliation has at length come to Mr. Van Buren's friends—a day they have patiently longed for—a day which they will heartily embrace as their Eleutheria—their festival of joy.—With the *prestige* of New York as the Whig standard bearer, the canvass is practically settled. It was so admitted in the Baltimore Convention. But let me cite from the proceedings of Tuesday, as reported in the *Union*:

"Mr. Salomon, of Alabama, then addressed the convention. He said. With due deference to the convention, I am of opinion that, in view of the acknowledged importance of this rule, the effect of it being to control the vote of the democratic party in November next, we should deliberate seriously before we proceed to act upon it. The great State of New York—existing more votes than any other State in the confederacy, and which is destined, as we all, I suppose, admit, to decide the fate of the president at election—is not now represented in this convention. She is not now entitled to raise her voice in the decision of this question. If our honest opinion is expressed, I believe it will be admitted that *we cannot elect our nominees without the assistance of N. York.*"

Mr. Salomon only said what every same member of that body knew to be true, but, what is peculiarly applicable to the case of Gen. Cass.

To save appearances, the Convention declined to adopt either of the Delegates from New York. There was a double motive in this policy. First, because they were unwilling to hazard disaffection in other delegations, which was threatened, and next for the reason that it was understood the Barnburners designed to withdraw in any event. The object was to put the responsibility at their doors, and thus to relieve the Convention. Neither interest was satisfied, while one was injured and both were insulted. New York was literally *kicked out* of the Convention.

GEN. CASS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Globe, (Barnburner,) says:

We have but a few words to say this morning respecting the outrage upon our Democracy, in the decision of a part of a national convention, admitting two sets of delegates from this state. After having committed this outrage, all obligation to support the nominees of the convention ended. No matter who had been nominated, after New York was thrown out the Democracy of this state would not have supported the candidates. *We tell our readers that it is as impossible to elect the Baltimore nominees, as it is to row a boat up the Niagara Falls with a cucumber. They cannot be elected.* If every Democratic paper in this state should give the nominee a hearty support, the result would not be changed. Lewis Cass will want from fifty to one hundred thousand votes of carrying the electoral ticket of New York.—The man who thinks otherwise knows little of the extent of the popular and gnawing respecting the outrage committed on the New York Democracy.

The nomination of Gen Cass, outside of the walls of the building in which it was made, received not a single cheer. The very boys who thronged the streets in front of the church gave long and loud cheers for Gen. Taylor the moment the nomination of Cass was announced. From the time Cass was nominated until we returned to this city we have not heard his name cheered either in the hotels, or in the cars, on the steamboats or any where else; the name of Lewis Cass was scarcely mentioned on our route home. This is ominous. On our arrival home, we learned that the same degree of silence was observed.

The New York Evening Post thus announces what is the determination of the section of the party called the "Barnburners:"

On Saturday we announced that the delegates of the New York democracy had agreed upon calling a convention of the democrats of the state, to be held on the 22d of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The step appears to have given general satisfaction to the democratic party.

They will take that part in the approaching election to which their numbers and their character entitle them; they will have their candidate; they will organize as the New York democrats know how to organize, and they will make their voice heard and their strength felt in the decision of a great question which is now before the people.

The Albany Atlas, the central organ of the Barnburners, thus scouts the Baltimore Convention:

"Mr. Cass receives only 179 votes, and this is attempted to be called a nomination, because it amounts to two-thirds of the votes cast, excluding New York. The exclusion of the state was the unjust act of the Convention, and that body could under no circumstances be justified in taking advantage of its own wrong to evade a rule which, had been applied with signal injustice against the state. Mr. Van Buren, in 1844, received on the first ballot 146 votes out of 266. If the game had been pursued on the part of the candidate of New York that has been set in operating against her now, of getting some sham delegate to give to her candidate the nine votes of South Carolina (which then as now refused to be represented in the Convention,) and then excluding the votes from some of the other States to the amount of that of New York, the requisite two-thirds would have easily been obtained.

"Whether other States will regard as of any obligation a nomination secured by this kind of juggling, remains to be seen. As to New York, she has had no place in this convention, no voice in its rules, no participating in the nomination, and has had no judgment and no honest hearing on her claims. To say that she will repudiate the nomination might imply that some shadow of obligation or seeming tie bound her to the decision of the convention. It is not so. We believe we speak the sentiments of the democratic masses of the state, when we say that they will regard this nomination as a thing concerning which they have no responsibility, which is not addressed to them, and concerns them not. They will take their own action in regard to the future. They are powerful enough to do so, as the intriguers and faunt cal sectarians, who have broken the seal of the democratic party and scattered its fragments, will find to their sorrow."

The Troy Budget remarks on the nomination:

"A convention at Baltimore to whose action the people looked with some little interest has nominated Gen Cass for the Presidency. When the news reached here, it fell like a dull, dead weight, upon all classes except the Whigs.

"The Baltimore Convention has accomplished a feat which will long be remembered among the remarkable events in the political history of the country. It has broken up the democratic party of the nation!

"The representative of a parish meeting of fifty persons cast nine votes in the convention, while the great state of New York was wholly distranchised. We say disfranchised, because the action of the convention in admitting both sets of delegates amounts to nothing less."

Barnburner's Views.—What the Loco Foco Press now say of their nominations at Baltimore becomes of intense interest.

From the Evening Post.

Mr. Cass, it seems, has been agreed upon by the mutilated convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The news is received with great joy by the whigs in this quarter. Their journalists are already presenting their thanks to the convention, and the friends of Mr. Clay wear much more cheerful faces. *The nomination has been made without the vote of New York; if her delegates had been admitted into the Convention it could not have been made;* and it now remains for the Democracy of this State to say whether, by accepting the nomination, they will sanction the outrage which thrust out their representatives, and led to the nomination of a candidate who, of all the Democrats spoken of for the office, was the most unacceptable to our citizens. This is a grave question, and we are certain that it will receive due attention.

The final vote given for Mr Cass is not properly a two-thirds vote after all. It comprises two-thirds of the votes given, but not two thirds of the votes of the Convention. If the representatives of the New York people had been allowed their rights, Mr Cass could not have been nominated. It was important, therefore to his friends, that their votes should be either excluded or neutralized—a fact, of which the Washington pole cousins who attended, were well aware before they left home.

The New York Barnburners.—The N. Y. Evening Post (the organ of the Barnburners,) repudiates the nomination of Cass by what it calls a "*packed and mutilated* Convention."

The Journal of Commerce says the Barnburners will probably nominate Gen. Taylor—who that paper says is certain to get the vote of New York, and if nominated by the Whig Convention, "this election is beyond a peradventure."

Designs of the Barnburners.—The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday announces that the *regular* Democratic Delegates from New York to the Baltimore Convention have resolved to call a Convention of the Democracy of that State, to be held on the 22d of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency in the absence of any nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

The great Democracy of the United States have paid a rather left-handed compliment to the Democracy of France in nominating for the Presidency the historiographer and eulogist of the last of the Bourbons. They may think they can succeed in elevating, in the new world, the worthless and exploded Bourbonism of the old, in the person of its eulogist;—but they will find themselves mistaken. Such an effort is behind the spirit of the age. The people will endure nothing that is tainted with Bourbonism—whether in the guise of a Louis Philippe or a Lewis Cass.

Richmond Whig.

The nominations of Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler have lead, if the Locofoco papers may be relied on, quite an incendiary effect. The Washington Union announces the nomination of Gen. Cass, and says the "prairies are on fire!"—of course set on fire by his nomination; and, more startling still, as coming nearer home, the Richmond Enquirer announces the nomination of Gen. Butler, and at the same time, states in a telegraphic despatch that "Baltimore is on fire!" meaning that the nomination had set this city on fire. If the "Barnburners" had taken a part in the proceedings, it might have been the duty of the grand jury to inquire how far they were culpable in this matter of burning. As it is, the indictment must be made against the whole body of delegates, under the name of the "Incendiary Convention of Mr. General Commander," and, from their own confession, the indictment will doubtless be sustained.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Sour Grapes.—No one having proposed to nominate Mr. Polk, a friend of his read a letter to the Convention, expressing his wish to retire from public life. No human being being opposed to his wish, he did not receive a single vote in Convention.

The letter studiously forbears saying that he would not accept the nomination, if tendered. So that all his pains to foment discord among his rivals yield no fruit.

It is probable that, if the Barnburner delegation from New York had been admitted to their seats, and the Hunkers rejected, Cass could not have got a two-thirds vote—and then the discord continuing, necessity might have coerced the Convention to take Polk again, whom not a man preferred.—*Richmond Whig.*

Significant.—The editor of the New York Globe, (Barnburner,) who was in Baltimore during the Locofoco National Convention, publishes in his paper, in New York, on his return home, the following:

"The very boys who thronged the street in front of the church, gave long and loud cheers for Gen. Taylor, the moment the nomination of Cass was announced."

Generals Houston and Worth were not in luck in the Locofoco Convention. One got nothing, and the other next to nothing. The one can now continue to make speeches to "the dear people," and the other to write letters, at their leisure, till doomsday.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Van Buren party ascribe Mr. Van Buren's defeat in '44 to the intrigues of Cass—and therefore of all men, they detest him most. We may, therefore, confidently count on the vote of New York being cast against the Baltimore nominees.

Eloquent and Figurative—Very!—The Richmond Enquirer quotes what he terms the eloquent language of one of the Orators in the Convention concerning General Cass, who says in substance, that General Cass, stood with one foot on the Lakes and shook the other over France. *Whew!* What a long tail our puss has got.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In the brief and simple paragraphs of a letter from this eminent Statesman which has been shown us, there is, no doubt, enough to open to us a view into the calmer recesses of that great and sincere mind, as freely disclosed—because without (we know) the smallest idea of publicity—to the trusted friend to whom he writes, and who thinks this little extract is of a character to give pleasure to the many of all parties who looked upon Mr. Clay as

Clarum et venerabile nomen
Et multum qui prodest cevitate nostræ.

We must, to do justice, add that the letter itself is one to a private person and man of business only, and that the extract embraces *all* that he says about politics, in reply to a few remarks on that subject, introduced into a letter of business. The character of these remarks is such as may be easily inferred from the answering allusions. The closing one refers to the interest in the event, for his sake, which his correspondent has expressed. The date is of the 18th inst.

It is certainly pleasant to be permitted thus to peep, as it were, into the unstudied confidence of such a man, and find all there so worthy of him, of the great cause which he invincibly upheld, and so loyally lived in that high feeling of duty which has been the leading and constant idea of Mr. Clay's public life.

Extract from the Letter of Mr. Clay.

"Like yourself, I am unable to anticipate the result of either of the two great Conventions now in high at hand; and from all I hear, it is equally difficult at Washington to form a correct opinion. I learn that great heat and excitement exist among the members of Congress.

"I performed a painful task duty in acquiescing in the submission of my name to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention. Whatever there is, or may be, I have thereby secured myself against all responsibility and all just reproaches, and I shall be content."

JUDGE McLEAN.

An Indiana paper contains the following letter from this distinguished gentleman. We have no doubt that he is thoroughly Whig;—and in regard to that great and to our mind most important question, Mr. Polk's war, with the infractions of the constitution to which it has led, and the disastrous consequences which it threatens to entail upon the Republic, we know no public man, whose views are more entirely accordant with our own.—If he were heterodox on every other point, and we are not aware that he is on any, his sentiments on this subject would commend him to us. We need not say that, with the lights now before us, if he receives the nomination of the Whig Convention, he will receive our support, and we trust, that of every lover of peace, and every abhorrer of arbitrary government:

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your name will be presented to the consideration of the Whig National Convention for its nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. It has been recently intimated in some of the public papers that such mode of selecting a candidate does not meet your views, and that you do not fully accord in sentiment with the Whig party. If not inconsistent with the course which you have determined to pursue in relation to the Presidency, I would be pleased to have an answer for publication.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN D. DEFREES.

JOHN McLEAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor received this day, I have to remark that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by a National Convention was adopted by the Whigs in 1840 as a safe rule for the Congress caucus, which, up to 1824, was the mode of designating the candidate.

A Convention nominated the Whig candidate in 1840, and on the 4th of June next it will perform the same office. Of course every person whose name is brought before a Whig Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, without any reservation on his part, is bound by its decision. I should consider it an imputation against my honor to suffer my name to go before the Convention as a Whig, without restriction, if I did not concede cordially and fully with the professed principles of the Whig party.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

JOHN D. DEFREES, Esq., Indianapolis, Ia.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph

ST. LOUIS, May 29.

We have arrivals here from the Salt Lake settlement. The Indians, it is said, have commenced open hostilities against the Mormons. They attacked them in their towns and encampments, and have most cruelly and barbariously murdered a large number of men, women and children.

An express has been sent by the Mormons to St. Louis asking for assistance and for armed forces to protect them from the fearful ravages threatened by their murderous and savage foes. No cause is assigned by the Indians for their conduct. They threaten vengeance and declare their full determination to put it in execution.

Mr. Senier.—This gentleman, the special commissioner to Mexico, has no idea of abandoning his pretensions to a seat in the United States Senate. He has written a letter, in which he says he accepted the Commission to Mexico with "sincere reluctance," but adds: "I expect to get home before the summer is over, and at all events before the meeting of the Legislature. *I want a re-election to the Senate*, and shall rely upon my friends throughout the State to act for me." This is what the Chinese Emperors call a "*vermillion edict*"—"my friends" will act accordingly.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Great City.—The principal city in China is Sou Tchou, a city of the interior, the largest perhaps in the world, for Pekin has but 4,000,000, while, if we may credit Mr. Hedde, who visited it, Sou Tchou has a population of 5,000,000 within its walls, and 10,000,000 within a radius of four leagues around. Situated on the great imperial canal, it has ten thousand bridges. Since 1718, when the missionaries quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, could get iagress. He did so, disguised completely as a Chinese trader.

COL. REID'S NEW ISSUE.

The Democratic nominee for Governor has appeared upon the stump in the eastern part of the State, and, among the old questions of public policy, has introduced a proposition so to amend the Constitution of the State as to require no property qualification for voters for members of the Senate—in other words, to allow all who vote for Commoners also to vote for Senators.

This is a sudden affair, all round. The proposition is suddenly made by Colonel Reid; suddenly seconded by the "Standard," the metropolitan organ of his party; and advocated with a suddenly-inspired zeal, as though a sudden discovery had been made that the dear people are laboring under a tyranny and oppression which they had not sense enough to discover!

The truth is, we presume, that the Nominee and his advisory council—aware of the desperate condition of their old issues before the people of North Carolina—determined at once to *cover* up this new issue for the occasion, hoping to come out under it with the eclat of special and exclusive advocates of "free suffrage."

Our Constitution has the imposing sanction of the choice old sages and patriots of North Carolina, chosen by the free people of the State, to frame, and again to amend, that fundamental instrument. It is the work of mature judgment, sage experience, dispassionate counsels. Provision is made for its amendment, when demanded, by the power that called it into existence. And under the eventful circumstances of passing years change may become necessary. But when any proposition for the alteration of that fundamental basis of our institutions is to be considered, it is surely desirable that it shall not be presented as a *party* question,—or, if you choose another phraseology, by a *political party candidate*. It is too grave a subject to be mixed up with the prejudices and trickery of *party* electioneering. It is the concern of THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, without distinction of political parties, or reference to party interests.

Take this new issue all in all—in the whole history of electioneering, we have never known a *hobby* so suddenly hunted up, caught, backed to the bit, mounted, and started upon the race, as in this remarkable instance!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Messrs. Stanly and Reid.—Col. Reid having "screwed his courage to the sticking point," and consented to run as the Locofoco candidate for Governor, addressed the people in this place on Monday. We give up a good portion of our paper this week to an account of the discussion between him and Mr. Stanly. Mr. S. was in the right vein for the work, and the way he chopped up and scattered to the wind the arguments of the Colonel, was amusing enough. The discussion, however, was conducted with right good humor and marked courtesy on both sides. The *effect* it produced, may be guessed at from a remark made by a staunch democrat. "I thought"—said he—"Mr. Reid did right well, until I heard Mr. Stanly's reply—when I couldn't help wishing our candidate hadn't come here."

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.—The "Weldon Herald" says—From every section of the State in which Mr. Manly has travelled, we hear the most glowing accounts of his success, and he never fails to make a favorable impression on the minds of his audience wherever he speaks.

MERCANTILE LIFE.

Some of our readers may remember the declaration once made by General Dearborn, in regard to the insecurity of mercantile pursuits, as contrasted with the proverbial safety and happiness of agricultural life. During his period of official service in the Boston Custom House, General D. carefully observed the field of commercial activity and the fate of the thousands of merchants struggling, through a long term of years, for those prizes of fortune, which so many hope to obtain—and which the world is disposed to think are so easily to be obtained—in the busy arena of trade. The result of his examination was that, in the lapse of years, three merchants, only, out of the hundreds gain the wished for prizes, while the remaining ninety-seven retire from the contest—to fail, as he says, or die insolvent.

This is a very melancholy picture of the uncertainties of mercantile life,—which, he it observed, is painted for the latitude of Boston; and, if a good likeness of things there, may be supposed capable of applying to affairs in other American cities.—We can well believe it to be an exaggerated picture; certainly, we do not think that the average of commercial failures is, in any degree, so great. But the estimate is sufficiently near the truth to warrant the commendation which General Dearborn bestowed on the security of the farmer's life, as well as to suggest the inquiry, which naturally arises, to what causes we are to attribute a fatality of business so strange and so unusual. Nobody pretends, or dreams, that such a thing could be said of commercial life in the Old World, or, indeed, of any civilized country but our own.

There is more spirit, more courage, more daring enterprise among the merchants of the United States than among those of any other nation; and the credit system, which is the soul of modern trade, and has developed resources and stimulated industries which would have otherwise remained dormant and unknown, has received, with us, the greatest extension. But after allowing for the effect of every abuse referrible to over trading or imprudent trading, we must still look to vicious political legislation,—to the policy, or the want of policy, of a political government, so often administered in a spirit of hostility to the trading interest,—for the repeated perturbations in the currency, the storms of appreciation and depreciation, before which all the calculations of talent and prudence are equally defeated, all the delicate machinery of commerce is deranged, wealth is scattered into air, and merchants are driven to ruin, innocent of a wrong and unconscious of an error.

With a stable and paternal government, and a fixed policy conceived in a spirit of universal justice and kindness, American commercial life would be as secure as it is energetic; and the whole country would feel the vivifying influences, and share the golden advantages which always flow from prosperous trade.—*North American.*

Somebody suggests that birch rods makes the best baby jumpers.

GRAND SCHEMES
For June, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$45,282½.

5 Prizes of $9,000 are $45,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 23, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 10, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $45,282½, 5 Prizes of 9,000, 5 of 5,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,200, 20 of 600, 30 of 300, 139 of 200, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$30,000!! $15,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 25, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 17, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $15,000, 1 of of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,060, 1 of 2,078, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes, $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 27 50

$30,000.

$30,000! $20,000! $10,000!

AND TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 27, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 24, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 Prizes of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

June 1, 1848. 18-tdpd

HERE WE ARE FOR JUNE,
WITH A CONSTELLATION OF THE
MOST MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES
EVER DRAWN IN AMERICA.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 North Calvert Street, (opposite Barnum's Hotel,)

Baltimore, Md.

No. 2 NORTH CALVERT STREET is the oldest established Lottery Office in the U. States, and is well known all over Christendom as being the most successful office for selling Prizes.

There is never having been sold at this office a very large majority of all the high capitals—from $30,000 down, and we hope by the assistance of DAME FORTUNE, careful, strict, and prompt attention to all business in future, to merit a share of the public favor. Forward your PRIZES SOON.—Having had more complete success in selling Prizes since we took the office, we say to each and every one that wishes to try their luck, to please address your orders to

WM. BAILEY & CO., No. 2 North Calvert Street,

where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and the official drawing forwarded immediately after the result.

20 Prizes of 5,000 Dolars each.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
Class No. 29,
78 numbers and 13 ballots,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY
June 14, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME

Capitals, 40,000 DOLLARS!
20 of 5,000 DOLLARS!
&c. &c.
Tickets $12—shares in proportion.

A Certificate of
26 whole tickets for $170 00 | 26 quarter tickets $42 50
26 half do 85 00 | 26 eighth do 21 25

30.000 DOLLS.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of MARYLAND,
Class No. 7,
52 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!

Capitals, 30,000 DOLLARS!
12,000 DOLLARS!
&c. &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of
26 whole tickets for $130 00 | 26 quarter tickets $32 50
26 half do 65 00 | 26 eighth do 16 25

3 PRIZES OF
25.000 DOLLS.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.
Class No. 30,
75 numbers and 12 ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!

25,000 DOLLARS!
25,000 DOLLARS!
25,000 DOLLARS!
} $75,000!
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of
25 whole tickets for $130 00 | 25 quarters $32 50
25 halves 65 00 | 25 eighths 16 25

60.000 DOLLS.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of MARYLAND.
Class No. 8, for 1848.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on
SATURDAY, June 24, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!

20 Drawn Ballots out of each package of 26 Tickets!
CAPITALS, 60,000 DOLLARS!
25,000 DOLLARS!
12,500 DOLLARS!
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $20—shares in proportion.

Certificate of
26 whole tickets for $260 00 | 26 quarter tickets $65 00
26 halves 105 00 | 26 eighths 30 00

10 PRIZES OF
10.000 DOLLS.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
Class No. 80, for 1848.
75 Number Lottery and 12 Drawn Ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on
MONDAY, June 26, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!
10 Prizes of 10,000 DOLLARS EACH!
&c. &c. &c.

Certificate of
25 whole tickets for $130 00 | 25 quarters $32 50
25 halves 65 00 | 25 eighths 16 25

30,000 DOLLARS!
MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 31
66 Numbers and 13 Ballots!
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., on
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME!
13 Drawn Ballots out of 22 Tickets!
CAPITALS, 30,000 DOLLARS!
8,000 DOLLARS!
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of
22 whole tickets for $100 00 | 22 quarters $25 00
22 halves 50 00 | 22 eighths 12 50

☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. pay all postage on orders addressed to us.

☞ We cash all Prizes sold in any part of the United States.

☞ We pay the highest price for all kinds of uncurrent money, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Certificates of Deposites, &c., and SELL MORE PRIZES THAN AT ANY OTHER TEN OFFICES IN THE UNIVERSE!

NOTICE.

☞ SMALL FRY LOTTERIES drawn every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Capitals $4,000, $3,600, $2,000 and $1,000. Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Certificates varying from 13 to 16 dolls.—shares in proportion.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES DRAWING DAILY—Capitals ranging from $4,000 to $100,000. Tickets varying from $1 to $20, to be had at this office in every variety, either by the package, single ticket, or by certificate.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 2 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

June 1, 1848. 1t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

The following important Despatches were received on Friday evening last:—

RICHMOND, June 2—7 o'clock P. M.

Steamer Niagara arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th. Cotton heavy; sales of the week 30,000 bales. Orleans good fair 5¾. Flour 26 to 28 shillings. Corn 32s. 6d. Money matters unchanged.

Political affairs turbulent in France and on the Continent.

RICHMOND, June 2—20 minutes past 7 P. M.

Steamer Edith at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings unquestionable intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We are requested to state, that for the want of time necessary in giving sufficient notice to the people of some of the distant counties, it has been thought advisable to postpone the meeting of the District Convention appointed to be held at this place on Thursday next; and that the Convention will meet at *Carthage*, on the *Fourth Monday of July next*, being County Court week of Moore.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.—The citizens of Wilmington have appointed seven Delegates to a Meeting at Pittsborough on the 12th inst. relative to the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, above the falls of the former. The Delegates are, Gen. Alex'r McRae, T. Loring, David Reid, Nath Hill, H. Nutt, Gen. James Owen, and T. D. Meares.

We proposed a few days ago to get up a meeting in this place to appoint Delegates, but were met with the objection that one of the leading advocates of the improvement had expressed a wish that Fayetteville would have nothing to do with it. Of course the idea was abandoned, for though we wish well to any improvement, in any part of North Carolina, we are not for sending Delegates where they are not welcome.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This Ecclesiastical body assembled in Wilmington on the 23d ult. and adjourned on the 29th, after a harmonious session, in which the usual business of the Diocese was despatched. The lamented illness of the Bishop prevented his attendance. We are happy to learn, however, that he is recovering, with a prospect of better health than for many years. The Rev. Dr. Mason of Raleigh presided. There were 23 Clergymen and about as many Lay Delegates present. The number of Clergymen in the Diocese is now 30, a large increase. 4 new Congregations were admitted. The usual Missionary Collection made in Church amounted to $250.

The next Convention was appointed to be held in Salisbury, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1849.

WILMINGTON.—A visit to Wilmington last week, (the first within three or four years, disclosed to our view many improvements in the appearance of that place, which has grown rapidly into a city, in its trade, population, and public and private buildings—of which last no city that we have seen in the South has finer. There is a manifestation of public spirit and enterprise, and of a unity of action among the citizens, which are as rare in the South as they are valuable every where, and essential to success. The only thing which does not appear to have been changed, is the ancient character of the town for hospitality. The Episcopal Convention drew together many ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the State, who had ample reason to be convinced of the pre-eminence of Wilmington in that and other respects, and who could not have left there without a prayer for its continued and increased prosperity.

In leaving Wilmington, an act of courtesy was performed by the Rail Road Company

THE Locofoco CONVENTION.—It is worthy of especial remark, that neither of the Candidates selected by this body was the choice of the Delegates from North Carolina. There were four trials to select the candidate for President. On the first, Cass received 125 votes, Buchanan 55, Woodbury 53, Calhoun 9, Worth 6, Dallas 3.—*The North Carolina Delegates voted, 10 for Buchanan, 1 for Woodbury.*

On the second trial, the result was nearly the same, *the North Carolina Delegates going as before*, 10 for Buchanan, 1 for Woodbury. Thus showing a decided repugnance to Cass, who had received half of all the votes given.

On the third and fourth votes, North Carolina fell into the ranks of the worshippers of the rising sun.

When it came to a vote for the Vice Presidency, Judge Strange nominated Gen. McKay; but so little fancy had the Convention for this old soldier in the army of Locofocoism, that all he could muster, in addition to the 11 votes from this State, were 2 from Georgia. On the second and last trial, even these 2 abandoned the General, and left him with only the 11 votes of North Carolina. This General did not appear to be "General enough" for the Convention.

It is manifest, we think, from these facts, that the nominees will not receive the hearty support of the party in this State. It is certain that they will not receive the support of South Carolina, which manifests the utmost indignation and contempt towards the Rucker member who presumed to represent the whole State in the Convention, to which he was deputed by 54 men in Georgetown, who only selected him to represent "that portion of the Congressional district." New York is dead against Cass. He was not the choice, it is said, of either section of the party, and is perfectly odious to the Barnburners, who do not hesitate to denounce him and the Convention. The Pennsylvania, Georgia, and New Jersey Delegates, like those from our State, came reluctantly into the support of Cass, on the 3d and 4th votes.—Maine, New Hampshire, Florida, and Alabama, refused to vote for him at all. Massachusetts, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky voted for him only in part.

These are cheering signs. Only let our Convention give us a popular ticket, with union and harmony, and Cass and Butler will be beaten out of sight.

Cass was a black cockade Federalist in early life, and in his old age the eulogist of Louis Philippe and the Royal family of France. As soon, however, as they were unfortunate, and expelled from power, he rises in his place in the Senate and abuses them. They were powerless exiles, and no longer possessed any virtue in his eyes—just as the Federalists became powerless, and he abandoned them.

As to Gen. Butler, he is far from being a strong man, in any sense of the word. He went to Washington with Mr. Polk in 1845, with the certainty of getting the office of Secretary of War, but was afterwards set aside, for the reason, as it was said, that he did not possess the requisite talents. Lately, he was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and was easily beaten by Mr. Owsley. It may be inferred that he has brought no capital to the concern.

A STRONG SIGN.—After the nomination of Gen. Cass, Mr. Foreman of Georgia, introduced a resolution denouncing the Wilmot Proviso. This was evidently aimed at the nominee, who voted for that Proviso, in the Senate, about 18 months ago. But the resolution was received with such a storm of disapprobation that the mover withdrew it. And those men, who thus scouted out of the Convention a resolution against the Wilmot Proviso, will claim to be the peculiar friends of the South! And they will assure us, that their candidate, whom they dared not thus openly commit on that question, is likewise sound on that point. But it will not do. He wrote a letter receiving the cloven foot too recently to gull any but those who are determined to close their eyes to truth.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Turney of Tenn. in the course of a speech in the Convention in favor of the admission of both sets of Delegates from New York, said, "I belong in favor of the Wilmot Proviso men as Delegates out of the Convention, what will become of the Keystone State of Pennsylvania and other free States?" Yet we shall doubtless soon find the Convention was with the Secession Wilmot Proviso.

ANOTHER.—Senator Rusk, of Texas, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is anti-democratic for the President of the United States to appoint to office members of Congress, or members of the National Convention by which he was nominated.

Resolved, That no member of this Convention accept of any office under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the people of the Union be recommended hereafter to appoint no member of Congress, or office holder under the General Government, a delegate to a National Convention.

The reading of these resolutions occasioned much merriment. The President remarked that as contained decidedly democratic doctrine, but another resolution being under consideration, they were not in order.

The Convention adjourned soon after, without Mr. Rusk's resolutions finding any time at which they were in order. They were certainly a decided hit at those who attend the Locofoco Conventions to claim a reward afterwards from the nominee in case of his election. Mr. Cocke of Tenn. lately read in the House a list of members of the Convention of 1844 who had been paid by Mr. Polk and the party in offices, more than $700,000 out of the Public Treasury! This is rewarding *patriotism* to some purpose.

FOR MR. DALLAS.—This gentleman, now Vice President, was quietly laid on the shelf by the Locofoco Convention. He received *three* votes for President, and not one for Vice President. Is this a reward for writing a letter in favor of the South on the Wilmot Proviso?

DISGUSTING SCENE.—After the nomination of Gen. Cass, the States which had voted against it were called on to give in their adhesion, and, after several had spoken, Mr. Griffin (or McGuffin) of Kentucky said,—

"The power of Henry Clay is broken. I wish to God may eternally damn me if his power is not broken up. (Roars of laughter, hisses, cheers, confusion.) Henry Clay has been the idol of the whigs; they have followed him blindly; but they are getting their sight. Once there was a law passed which a man denounced as abominable, and said that all voting for it ought to be hung.—Allen said, "Henry Clay voted for it." "Did he?" said the other. "Yes, he did." "Then I'll be damned to hell if it ain't right; for Henry Clay has more sense than all other men put together." (Laughter.)

Another scene came off between Mr. Yancey of Ala. and Mr. Foreman of Geo. who, from high words, were near coming to blows, and were kept apart with difficulty.

Another scene, not so disgusting, but amusing, is thus reported:—

Mr. McCandless, of Pennsylvania.—I nominate the illustrious son of Pennsylvania, James Buchanan, for President of the United States; and, as an omen of success, I have here blended together the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster, which I received from a lady to present to the New York delegation.

A Voice—Which one! The Hunkers or the Barnburners?

Mr. Dickinson—Neither; they do not accept it. The bouquet, after being refused by both delegations, was laid on the President's table.

Locofoco Admission that General Cass cannot be Elected!

The political firmament presents the most cheering prospect for the Whigs. We are perfectly satisfied that if our Convention passes off as it should do, in union and harmony, we cannot fail of a glorious triumph. In addition to the evidences furnished in other articles in this paper, we ask attention to the following conclusive extract from a speech by Mr. Yancey of Alabama, delivered in the Convention, and reported for the Union.—(see Union of May 28.)

Mr. Yancey had offered a resolution to commit Mr Cass and the Convention to a full recognition of Southern rights on the subject of slavery. In closing his speech on the subject he said:—

Cast your eyes over the States. Let me enumerate—Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, are whig States. They cast 105 electoral votes. New York cannot be otherwise than whig at the election. The whigs, abolitionists, barnburners united, will inevitably give her 36 electoral votes to the whig candidate. This runs up 141 electoral votes certainly against us. Now how is it on the other side? Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, are democratic. They cast 149 electoral votes.—Can you get all these votes without a clear, explicit avowal of adhesion to our constitutional rights? I know South Carolina—her people—her statesmen—their principles and feelings. Her delegate here—I say it, as he knows, with kindness and respect—has assumed a fearful responsibility in giving her votes to Gen. Cass. He has, as I humbly conceive, less influence in that State than any man who has any pretensions to the Presidency. If you pass a rigid set of high-toned principles, there is but a bare possibility that South Carolina may vote for the nominee. If she does not, you will be reduced to 140 votes, or six less than the number required to elect your man. Will Georgia vote for your ticket? At best, her political position is a doubtful one. Never, I believe, has her gallant democracy been able to carry that State twice in succession. Like the Irishman and the log, in the anecdote I have heretofore told, she is as often underneath as on top; and when she triumphs, is so wearied by the conflict, as often to be unable to enjoy the fruits of victory. Without an avowal of this principle, I believe you cannot rely upon Georgia. If you are reduced to 130 electoral votes. Will Florida vote your ticket? I know her prime spirits by heart. I know her high-toned delegates. They have kindly given me a seat amongst them during your session, more convenient than that allotted to me. Florida will never support Gen. Cass with his present opinions—unless you cover them with an avowal of such, that if he accepts, Florida will have some assurance that her rights will be safe in his hands.

As to Alabama, I have some right to speak. Her democracy never has been questioned. She has never been for an instant in the hands of the whigs. But she respects party mercy for the sake of principles. Whenever it becomes subservative of them, she will look about for some surer method of assuring her constitutional rights. She has sent us here *instructed*, under no political necessity whatever," to support any man for office who entertains opinions on the slavery question such as are entertained by your nominee. He has no personal influence in Alabama. He was the last man her delegation here would have voted for. Many would not have voted for him at all. You must avow the principles of Alabama to redeem your nomination. It is clear to me you cannot succeed with a set of resolutions which think the great issue. I do not speak to destroy your nomination, but to point out the means by which you may secure it success. If I am asked, will you vote for a whig in preference? In the language of my instructions I reply, "under no political necessity whatever" will I vote for a man holding erroneous views on this issue. If a whig runs, no better than General Cass, thousands in Alabama will remain at home. If a candidate is offered, holding sound views on this issue, no matter what his other political opinions, thousands of the democracy there will support him. I am not one of those who think that it is all of life to live. Office has no charms to seduce me from my duty—a minority no feats to deter me from doing it.

Adversity is often a good school for parties as well as individuals.

I now close by offering the resolution as an amendment to the report of the committee.

The question was taken on Mr Yancey's resolution, and it was by States, rejected—36 to 216.

Who wants a stronger assurance than this of the despair of the party? But the reader will find plenty more of the same sort in other parts of this paper.

The skies are bright, we say again.

A LONG-LOCO CANDIDATE.—A Mr Humphreys, of Maryland, speaking in the Locofoco Convention of Gen. Cass, said, as reported in the Union.—

"There is one standing with one foot on the Lakes, and with the other producing an effect in France, whose character is as pure and unsullied as the Alpine flower on the bosom of the eternal snow. [Great applause.]

Here was eloquence for you! We suppose the Convention understood it, since they received it with great applause. But we confess that we are not sharp enough to see what effect Gen Cass's "other foot" is producing in France; whether it was dancing the Polka with the Duchesses, or kicking his old crony Louis Philippe down the hill which he was descending so rapidly. As for that "Alpine flower on the bosom of the eternal snow," we have never seen it, and therefore cannot tell how pure the General's character is.

MR. POLK.—During the fourth day's sitting of the Locofoco Convention, Dr. Ramsay, a Delegate from Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. Polk, requesting him to inform the Convention that he did not desire a re-nomination. *This letter was received with loud applause!* We suppose the party felt delighted to get rid of Mr. Polk. This supposition was strengthened by what occurred when the letter was presented, which is thus reported:—

Mr. Ramsay of Tennessee said—I have a letter from President Polk.

A Voice—What business has President Polk to do with this Convention? (Hisses and confusion.)

A Voice—I object, sir.

The Chair—Who objects? What State is that?

A Voice—No matter about the State—I object for myself. (Applause.)

In nominating Gen McKay for Vice President, the Union gives the following as the remarks of Judge Strange:—

"Mr. Strange of N C. nominated Gen. James J. McKay—a man rugged in his exterior, but with golden principles in his heart. [Applause.] He believed that he would carry the democratic principles in triumph through the land."

Judge Strange mistook the location of the General's golden principles. He should have said *pocket*, instead of *heart*.

Who can point to a stain upon the Democracy of Lewis Cass'—*Examiner.*

Would you consider opposition to the removal of the deposites a stain upon his *Democracy? Whig.*

Is his eulogy of Louis Phillippe and the Royal Family of France no stain upon his democracy?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—If any confirmation were needed of the position of South Carolina against Cass, it would be found in the following closing paragraph from a long article in the Charleston Mercury:—

"With regard to the nomination of Gen. Cass by the Convention, we need scarcely say that it is unsatisfactory; and, indeed, of all the names before that body, his was least acceptable to the Democracy of South Carolina. There are other portions of the proceedings of the Convention equally as distasteful as the nomination; but upon these we will reserve our remarks to another occasion."

COL. CHILDS.—It is stated that this gallant officer has been nominated for promotion to a Brevet Brigadier General's rank.

GEN. BUTLER.—Perhaps one motive for Gen Scott's recall and attempted disgrace by the Administration may be read in the nomination of Gen. Butler for Vice President. The party desired that its candidates should have some military glory, as the most available capital in these warlike times. So, as Gen. Butler was not "General enough" for the purpose, he is forthwith to be advanced, and the most speedy mode of accomplishing this object is to degrade Scott, and put up Butler, as the General-in-chief of the army in Mexico. But it will be no feather in the new General's cap. The people are too generous to approve of a distinction purchased at such a price—the degradation of one of the greatest Generals of the age, whose services have conferred imperishable glory on the country.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Unavoidable circumstances render it necessary for us to defer any lengthened account of the interesting ceremonies at the late Commencement of our University. We must, however, express our gratification at the unusually large concourse of those who felt sufficient interest in our Literary Institutions to give their attention.

The following are the names of those who received the Degree of A. B.—

Victor C. Barringer, Concord; Geo. T. Baskerville, Mecklenburg, Va.; John B. Bynum; Richd A. Caldwell, Salisbury; John W. Cameron, Fayetteville; John N. Campbell, Marengo, Ala.; Benfield W. Cave, Chapel Hill; Oliver H. Duckery, Richmond county; Seaton Gales, Raleigh; Benjamin S. Guion, Newbern; Bryan Grimes, Washington; Thomas L. Holmes, Clinton; E. A. Roscoe Hooker, Hillsborough; James I. Iredell, Raleigh; Wm. A. Jenkins, Warrenton; Peter H. McEachin, Montgomery, Ala.; Willie P. Mangum, Jr., Hillsborough; Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington; J. N. Montgomery; Hardy Murfree, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Haxell Norwood, Hillsborough; Lorenzo D. Pender, Edgecombe; Thomas J. Person, Northampton; N. A. Ramsey, Pittsborough; John K. Strange, Fayetteville; Rufus S. Tucker, Raleigh; George Washington, Guildsborough; John Wilson, Jr., Milton; Robert W. Wilson, Hillsborough.

Of whom Messrs. Gales and John Wilson, Jr. appeared as speakers on Commencement day, and received the first distinction in scholarship. Messrs. Baskerville, Cameron, Holmes, Jenkins, Mangum, and Montgomery, received the second distinction; and Messrs. Bynum, Duckery and Person the third.

In the other Classes, we are happy to observe that our young townsmen received much honor, both for superior powers of declamation and scholastic merit.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, Mr. Cass resigned his seat.

On motion of Mr. Badger, Mr. Bolton was appointed Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Mr. Cass, and Mr. Borland was added to the Committee by the President of the Senate.

Most of the day was spent on Private Bills.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of a number of petitions, Mr. Atchison introduced a joint resolution to close the present session of Congress on the first Monday in July next, and authorizing an extra session of Congress, to convene on the first Monday in October ensuing.

On Mr. Atherton's motion, the Senate took up the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. A offered an amendment to cause to be paid to Mr. Johnson the sum of ten thousand dollars as indemnity for breaking up his Choctaw Academy.

A debate sprang up on the bill and amendment, which was participated in by Messrs. Atherton, Atchison, Bell, Crittenden, Westcott, Niles and Webster; after which, the bill was laid aside informally, and on Mr. Badger's motion the Senate held an executive session and afterwards adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sebastian, the new Senator appointed by the Governor of Arkansas in place of Mr. Ashley, dec'd, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish copies of any correspondence that may have passed between the Secretary of State and Mr. Rush, the American Minister at Paris, since the revolution.

A joint resolution previously offered by Mr. Atchison, that Congress shall adjourn on the first Monday of July to meet in extra session upon the first Monday of October ensuing, was taken up, read, and made the order of the day for Monday week.

The bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was taken up, debated, and laid over until to-morrow.

The Indian Appropriation bill was also debated.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the incursions of the Indians in Oregon. The message recommended the granting prompt assistance to settlers in the Oregon territory by establishing a territorial government, and raising troops. A long debate ensued on it.

The Post Office Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

On Tuesday, after debate, the Post Office Bill was passed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Strohm, from the committee on Expenditures of the Treasury, made a report showing glaring errors in the fiscal statements of the Secretary, in his official report.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bedinger, Hall of Mo., Houston of Ala., and Cobb of Geo., defended the Secretary.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. McKay called for the regular business, and moved that the House go into Committee—which they accordingly did. (Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in the chair.) and took up the bill regulating the appointment of clerks in the Executive Departments.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said that he was in favor of reducing the salaries of government officers, and wound up with a tilt against the legal profession in general.

Mr. Hammond, as a lawyer, defended the caste, and alluded to Mr. Johnson being a tailor.

Mr. Johnson was rejoining rather warmly, when Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, remarked that there was no necessity for a quarrel, since there was no very great dissimilarity between their respective occupations; both were engaged in making *suits*.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Stanton, Nicoll, Pollock and others.

When the Committee rose, the Chairman reported the bill as amended, and it passed.

The bill providing measures to suppress hostilities in Oregon, was taken up and discussed.

Without acting upon it, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Maj. J. W. Scott, and Rufus Barringer, Esq., are the Candidates for the Commons in Cabarrus, without opposition.

In Rowan county, Col. John McCorkle and Willie Bean are the Candidates for the House of Commons.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE MAILS.—The Hibernia arrived at New York on Saturday the 27th. On Monday morning the 29th, her news was returned from Buffalo in the papers. It had gone nearly 500 miles by telegraph, been printed, and returned 500 miles by mail, all in less than 48 hours. Cave Johnson's coaches don't travel at that speed in the South.

DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—A Convention is to be held in Salisbury this day, in furtherance of the scheme to connect Danville and Charlotte by Rail Road. Numerous Delegates have been appointed by the neighboring counties, and many are expected from Virginia and South Carolina.

FROM MEXICO.

The Steamer New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. Com'ds. Harris and Pinckney, of the Navy, were drowned by the swamping of two boats on the bar of Tuspan, on the 15th.

[We omit all the news in regard to the Treaty, having received the following by a later arrival:]—

From the Charleston Courier of June 3d.

24 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Every prospect of a final Ratification of the Treaty.

Our little Spotted Ponies, who have done such good service for upwards of two years past, by bringing us all the news from Mexico during a period of more excitement and interest than has ever before or probably will hereafter exist, in advance of all competition, are now about to be relieved from some of their labors, running only on extra occasions, when important intelligence is to be tran-smitted. All honor and thanks to them for their speed and punctuality.

Yesterday they came with a light load, it is true, but bringing us news of a most gratifying character, that will make light hearts, and we trust light heels to our brave troops too, allowing them to return to their homes, covered with laurels, to receive the cordial greetings of their relatives and friends, and the warm and hearty approval of their country for the services they have performed.

It will be seen by the extra which we publish below, from the office of the Mobile *Herald & Tribune*, that ONE BRANCH of the Mexican Congress has RATIFIED THE TREATY by a majority of sixteen votes, and that it is expected that the other branch will adopt it by even a larger vote.

We sincerely trust, and indeed have little doubt that the treaty will eventually be sanctioned, and none will more sincerely rejoice at such a result than ourselves.

From the Mobile Herald & Tri., Extra, May 30.

We received this morning a despatch from the Delta office, containing important news from Mexico by the steam ship Edith, which arrived this morning at New Orleans. Letters from "Mustang" were received up to the 21st inst. from the city of Mexico.

The Treaty was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th inst., at six and a quarter o'clock, P. M. The vote on it was fifty one to thirty-five. In the other branch of Congress there is no doubt that it will be approved by a comparatively much larger vote.

Orders have been issued for the calling in of the out-posts of the army, and they were expected to march for the coast between the 1st and 15th of June.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith has been appointed superintendent for the embarkation of the forces at Vera Cruz, and he was to leave the city of Mexico for the purpose of entering on this duty on the 24th inst.

This important news is beyond question, and we take great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

FROM YUCATAN.

The steamship McKim brings news from Yucatan.

It appears that since the treaty with Pat has been entirely set aside, there is no hope for the whites, save in aid from abroad.

The latest outrage committed by the Indians is the burning the village of Mani on the 7th instant. Troops were sent from Merida to its relief, but arrived too late. The Indians fled, but not without murdering fifty prisoners.

It is rumored that the Indians who dwelt around Campeachy, within ten leagues, and who had before been peaceable, had broken out in insurrection. They had hitherto been regarded as friends, and the town of Campeachy drew from them many of its supplies. The effect of this last insurrection will be to drive more of the whites within the walls of Campeachy, at the same time that its supplies are thus cut off. The prospect is dismal enough for the inhabitants of that town. Some of these craven characters who beg for aid from us, and for life from the Indians, have some hopes of relief in the bickering said to exist between Pat and Cha, but the more determined have at last come to the conclusion that they will unite and manfully revenge themselves.

New Orleans Bulletin.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YADKIN.—The Grand Jury of Surry County, at the last Term of Court, adopted a Preamble and Resolutions relating to the Yadkin River, and calling the attention of the next Legislature to the great and important work of improving its navigation. They say,—

"We are well satisfied that there is no scheme of internal improvement which would more benefit this section of the State, which at the same time could be more easily accomplished. Nature has bestowed upon us many of her blessings: a healthful climate, a fertile soil, and a noble river running through our midst. These blessings we are unable fully to enjoy, on account of our remoteness from the seats of commerce. Though we enjoy health, and make the greatest plenty of the necessaries of life, yet these are not half the objects of life. Now we have but few inducements to do more. If we raise more produce than is necessary for our own use, we cannot dispose of it to any advantage, on account of getting to market. We have a fertile and productive soil, producing in the greatest abundance corn, wheat, oats, &c., and all the agricultural staples. Our tobacco lands are not inferior in quality to those on the Dan and James rivers, as we have been informed by many who are acquainted with those sections of country. We might raise double the quantity of these products, if we had any inducement to do so. If we had the necessary facilities of carrying our produce to market, it would enlarge the value of our lands, make our people more industrious and economical, increase our wealth, and in every way advance our interests. While other sections of the country are often suffering for the necessaries of life, we have the greatest plenty with us; but have no way of rendering them that assistance which they need, and which would also benefit us.

"Well, it may be asked, how can these desirable objects be attained? We answer, by the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin river. This can easily be done. The Yadkin is a large and beautiful stream, connecting the Mountains with the Ocean. From Wilkesborough to the Narrows it will average more than one hundred yards in breadth. By means of sluices and dams, it might easily be made navigable, at all seasons of the year, for the largest sized Keel Boats. The banks of the river are very high and but seldom overflown. Having all of these natural advantages, it certainly becomes us to improve them as far as we possibly can."

George S. Bryan, Esq. has been appointed Delegate from the Charleston District to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia this week.

HORSES BURNT.—The Stables of Kip & Brown, omnibus proprietors in New York, were burnt lately, with 27 stages and 130 horses. Loss $75,-000, a.d insurance $18,500.

NEW YORK, May 31.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP *United States.*

The steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived at this port early this morning, leaving Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th inst. She has thus performed the passage across the Atlantic in thirteen days and a half,—the greatest speed we believe, yet attained by any of our own ocean steamers,—and this, moreover, in the face of very boisterous weather during almost the entire passage.

The intelligence we have by this arrival—four days later than was received by the Hibernia, is of the highest importance.

ENGLAND.

Monday the 15th, Mr. Labouchere, in a labored speech, gave his views upon the Navigation Laws, which the Ministry propose essentially to modify. But it is not probable, that any alteration will be made in these laws this session of Parliament.

Lord Ashburton died on the 13th, aged 75 years.

IRELAND.

The peace of Ireland continues undisturbed.—The public attention seemed absorbed in the prosecutions which were going on against W. S. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Mitchell; and the Dublin Evening Mail states upon authority, that it is her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland within two months, and that she will probably remain a considerable portion of the autumn.

Mr. Mitchell was arrested in Dublin, on a warrant from the Head Police office, in which he is charged with the commission of felony, by publishing a certain article in the United Irishman. He was lodged in Newgate shortly after his arrest.

The trial of Smith O'Brien, for sedition, took place on 15th,—and many demonstrations on the part of the people, but all of a peaceable order.—The European Times Office, 2d Edition, gives us the following result of the trial received by Express from Dublin:—

We stop the press to announce that our Express, which left Dublin at a late hour last night, informs us that the Jury in the case of Mr. S. O'Brien, not having agreed, were discharged by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Meagher's trial was proceeding yesterday, the 16th, but the Foreman announced in Court, during the evening, that there was no likelihood of their agreeing upon a verdict.

FRANCE

France—or Paris rather—is one scene of tumult and agitation. The sittings of the National Assembly have been menaced,—the mob have had complete possession of the Halls of Legislation,—and events wore a very portentious aspect at last accounts. On the evening of the 15th, the mob forced its way into the Hall of the National Assembly, and, amidst a scene of indescribable tumult, declared the Assembly dissolved. The clubs, bearing the red flag, were in complete possession of the Halls of Assembly, and had declared a Provisional Government, consisting of the following persons:—Cabet, Barbes, Hubert, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Blanqui, Pierre Leroux, and Raspail—all being of the Communist party. Paris is in the greatest confusion.

COMMUNIST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT NAMED—PARIS IN CONSTERNATION

From the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, May 15.

To day the people forcibly entered the National Assembly.

M. Hubert rose and proclaimed, in the name of the people, the dissolution of the Assembly.

Paris is in confusion.

Blanqui, Barbes, Cortal's, and Raspail have been arrested.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

HALF PAST SIX.

It is said that the National Guards are protecting the National Assembly and Hotel de Ville, and better hopes are accordingly felt.

TUMULT IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 15—At 12 o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

The President announced that he had received a number of petitions in favor of Poland, which had been forwarded to him by clubs and private individuals.

M. d'Arago asked, should Italy demand the interference of France, was the government disposed to accede to the request?

M. d'Arago, continuing, asked, if negotiations were pending in Italy by which Austria should be allowed to retain any portion of Italy, what would be the course adopted by the government?

Gen. Subervie, interrupting the speaker, observed that, when he left the ministry, the army of the Alps presented an efficient force of 30,000.

The explosion of a shot outside having been followed by a moment's silence, Barbes again attempted to address the Assembly, but was surrounded by a number, who resorted in turn to threats and persuasion to dissuade him from speaking. Mr. Buchez here vacated the chair, which was filled by M. Corbon.

M. Lamartine here rose and said, that he would give full explanations after the conclusion of the debate on Polish affairs.

M. Wolowski was then called to the tribune to develope his motion relative to Poland.

At this moment loud cries were heard from outside, and at the suggestion of a member that it was the duty of the assembly to remain at their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the house were sent out to invite all the members in the Hall of Conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant all the benches were filled. M. Louis Blanc entered at that moment.

A scene of confusion now occurred, and after order had been in some degree restored, a petition was presented and read by a delegate from the clubs, who concluded by demanding that the Assembly decree *instanter* that a friendly invitation be addressed to the northern powers, to re-establish Poland, and that a French army be held ready to cross the Rhine and march to Poland, should the *autocrates* be rejected.

The President next rose and observed, that the Assembly had heard their petition, and that if they wished it to deliberate upon it, they should retire.

After another scene of confusion, M. Barbes obtained silence and proclaimed amidst frantic applause, that an extraordinary contribution of one thousand millions of francs should be levied on the rich, for the benefit of the laboring classes. The people then insisted on M. Louis Blanc, being named Minister of labor and, having placed him on a tabe, carried him in triumph through the hall.

Here, a number of individuals ran in and informed the chiefs that the drums of the National Guards were beating to arms. This announcement created the greatest uproar, and M. Barbes having again ascended the tribune, called on the assembly to decree that the people of Paris had deserved well of the country, and that whosoever should order the rappel to be beaten be declared a traitor. The people appeared to be somewhat pacified by the proposition, but obstinately refused to leave the hall until the two decrees were voted.

The Assembly, however, showing no inclination to satisfy their demand and the President remaining seated, a scene of the greatest confusion arose, and M. Hubert at last mounting on the edge of the tribune, proclaimed in the name of the people, the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The President put on his hat, and the representatives retired, leaving the multitude sole possessors of the hall. It was then four o'clock.

Our latest dates from Paris are to Monday evening, the 15th; so that we have not received the response of Lamartine to the interrogations respecting the policy France means to pursue in regard to intervention in the affairs of Poland and Italy. Monday it will be remembered, was the day appointed for his answer.

An insurrection broke out in Madrid on the 7th, but was suppressed after about four hours' hard fighting.

A letter from Rome of the 5th, states that the ministry was at last completed, and tranquility re-established.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

We have received intelligence to the 6th from the Piedmontese army. Seventeen pieces of heavy artillery and four mortars had arrived and were placed in battery before Peschiera, an immediate attack on that place was determined on. Seven thousand Tuscan troops under the command of Gen. Ferrari are before Mantua, and the communication between them and the Piedmontese grand army at Goito, is maintained by about 700 Neapolitans.

Letters written on the night of the 6th inst., from the head quarters of Charles Albert announce that a great battle had that day been fought in advance of and under the walls of Verona. Nearly the whole of the Piedmontese army had been engaged, perhaps as many as 30,000 men; while the Austrian force opposed did not not number less than 20,000.

The object of the King was to destroy the field works and entrenchments made within a few days to defend the several villages in front of Verona, from San Vito, on the Upper Adige, to San Lucca, to some distance from Villa Franca.

The operation was successful; in every part the Austrians had been driven back; on the whole line their field works were all destroyed, and the Piedmontese army was close to the walls of Verona. It was said that the Adige had been passed, and a report prevailed that Verona had been entered; but these accounts were not confirmed.

THE POLISH INSURGENTS.

CONCLUSION OF THE INSURRECTION.

BERLIN, May 9. From a letter from General von Colomt of the 7th inst., we learn that the Polish insurgents under Mieroslawski, had delivered themselves up, on the road between Meschen and Gnesen, to the Prussian troops under the command of Generals Bumen and Blandt, who had encompassed them on three sides, in order not to be found upon the Russian territory. The war of the insurgents may thus be looked upon as concluded.

The commanding general allowed the insurgents only a short time to decide whether they would submit unconditionally; and, with a certain prospect of being destroyed by the Prussian troops on the one side, or the Russians, who were drawn on the other side of the boundary, the whole corps of about 13,000 men laid down their arms, and delivered themselves up to their victors.

Cologne Gazette, May 12.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

According to accounts from Kolding, to the evening of the 8th, the Danes had been bombarding Fredericia all that morning, from twenty-four ships of war, and had fired it in two places. The Prussian artillery replied in good style, and had sunk some craft belonging to the enemy.

Ten thousand Swedes will shortly assemble at Gothenberg, whence they can be forwarded in eight hours to Jutland.

From the 26th ult. to the 3d inst not less than sixty four German vessels were captured by Danish men-of-war.

Accounts from Hamburgh confirm the report of a suspension of hostilities, at least on the soil of Denmark itself.

It appears that Norway as well as Sweden, will take part with Denmark, if this silly warfare be continued.

LATER.

The new British Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on Friday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 20th.

Her advices are rather of a favorable character, especially with regard to France—the disturbances having subsided and entire quiet prevailing.

The English money market, which was reported as being easier at the time of the sailing of the United States, remained unchanged.

The Cotton market is stated to be not quite as firm as previously reported. N. Orleans good fair is quoted at 5¼. Uplands are not referred to.

Flour is quoted at 28s 6d to 28s. Indian Corn 23 to 36. Meal 13 to 14. No change in Wheat.

The quotations of Bread Stuffs, compared with those of the 17th ult, show an advance in price.

Fayetteville Observer.—We have not received this paper for several weeks now. What can be the reason we are at a loss to know. Have you cut the acquaintance, friend Hair?

Salisbury Watchman.

We assure our friends of the Watchman that we have not and have no desire to cut their acquaintance. Our package of papers for Salisbury is regularly mailed every Monday night, and the No. directed to the Watchman is never omitted. There must be a "screw loose somewhere"?

Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers.—Col. J. W. Geary, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, now in Mexico, has furnished the Governor of his State with a list of all the casualties which have occurred in the regiment from the date of its organization to the 31st day of March, 1848. The regiment, when it left Pittsburg, numbered 1137, including officers. Its effective strength on the 31st of March was 639.

The number of ordinary deaths	213
Killed in action	18
Died of wounds	18
Discharged or wounds	134
Transferred	13
Deserted	110
Resigned	2
Total	498

[The list does not include the officers and men who have been sentenced to be hanged for burglary and murder.]

Mr. Webster has resumed his seat in the Senate.

By Telegraph.

RICHMOND, June 5—5 minutes past 7 P. M.

Gen. Cass and suite arrived this morning at Baltimore on the way North; stopped at the Exchange Hotel; friendly congratulations tendered by Democratic crowd. Departs to-morrow for home.

Flour market steady but not active. Howard street 5 50.—7000 bbls. sold; City Mills 5 75. Grain market unchanged, and no change in other articles.

At New York, Genesee Flour 5 6¾; Western 6 18¾. Mess Pork 8 50. Prime Red Wheat 1 10 to 1 24.—4,000 bushels sold. Prime White Corn 59; prime Yellow 60.—10,000 bushels sold. Cotton market heavy.

Philadelphia markets without change.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 26—Steamer Rowan, with goods for F D Breece, G Womack, J M Rose, A Hunt, H & E J Lilly, B Julian, A S Horney, J H & J Martine, C P Mallett, E W Willkings, J Gilchrist, C A Brown, H Erambert, H L Myrover & Co, J & F Garrett.

May 31.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, J D Williams, W Prior, H Erambert, J Brookshank, J Swan, A Hunt, E Fuller, J H & J Martine, E Renney, W H Reid, W L McGary, G S Hodges, S J Housdale, McCoy & Cutherell.

June 1—Steamer W R Meares, with goods for J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, A Hunt, Rankin & McLean, J H & J Martine, C W Andrews, Rowan Co, J & F Garrett, F W Plassman, D McGill, A A McKethan, R A King, G McNeill, J D Williams, F Fries, E Belo, Scott & McAdoo, C A Brown, B Julian, J Levy, E J Hale.

June 3.—Steamer Rowan, with Boat Ben Berry in tow, with goods for Rankin & McLean, Marsh & Moffit, Jenkins & Roberts, E J Hale, J Hiatt, M W McNair, T S Lutterloh, Rowan Factory, R Levi, J M Rose, W J McConnell, J Dodd, J & F Garrett, Holmes, Earnhardt & Co, Miss Julia Moore, J Brookshank, J D Williams, Mr Davis, C P Mallett, R F Thorston, J & T Waddill, Dr W R Lindsay, C T Haigh & Son, J Beasley, J & J S Gibson, Salem Manf Co, C Slanter, Dr J P Chingman, G Foley, Murchison, Reid & Co, E Welch, Dr M E McNeill, Dr E W McQueen, F Fries, H L Myrover & Co, H A London, J W Wright, Brown & James, T J Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 28—Schrs Alcyona from Newport, R I, Jonas Smith from New York. 29—Schr. Alarm from N. York. 31—Brigs Althavela from Boston, Belle from New York; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Carolina from Baltimore, Henrietta from Providence, R. I., Aurora from Hartford, Conn. June 1—Schrs Monsoon from Philadelphia, Walter Merchant from Middleton.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION *For the Deaf and Dumb.*

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 12-2m

MR. MANL

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignment.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or his own.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gumpole P. O. Robeson county, N. C., 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Bigg's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give weight from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Ruptures, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 302 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
June 24, 1847. 8-Y

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,* Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R, and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pale French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Rassia, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, turk, and children's round combs, cord bands, garters, fifes and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, eulogue, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, essences, hears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, cheroots and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Nanyong Teas, Scoten and macconboy snuff, CANDLES, and a assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Fancy Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anser Belting Cloths, No. 4 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which having been selected by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mygrove & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of the firm. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Parties in attendance given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 80tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

BAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with

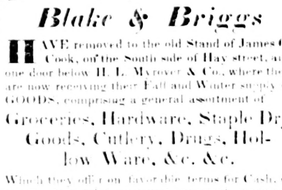
25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
250 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheeses; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Cross-Street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Country Merchants, and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cry mixers, making cans, chimneys, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

I am the Subscriber as Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Reversing Stand Pressure PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Pressure Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water to elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMILIE'S TURPENTINE STILLS, to be made either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

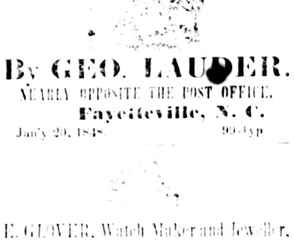
March 11, 1848 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 5, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

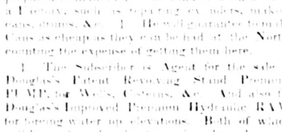
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan 8, 1848.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. R. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CROSLEY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, rebuilding, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co will run a semi-weekly Line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. R. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 84tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam [illegible] Boat Company extend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time for taking up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and liberal patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling on Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gastonia may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii.; Pulv. Opii.; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffat's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions or Humors on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargements and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scurvy, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenient carriage and safety, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that in few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the excruciating pain of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficiency, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all